

# SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

TEN PAGES.

VOL XIX. NO. 3

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. THURSDAY JUNE 7. 1888

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## THE SECOND DAY.

### Grover Cleveland is Nominated

#### WITH GREAT HURRAH.

#### The Greatest Enthusiasm on Record.

#### THURMAN'S TURN TO-DAY.

The Permanent Organization—Chairman Patrick A. Collins—His Patriotic speech—Notes.

#### The Second Day.

St. Louis, June 6.—The convention gathers early this morning, owing, probably, to the protracted meeting of the platform committee last night, and its further conference at 9 o'clock, to-day. There is a picturesque flutter of fans over the hall. The hall is close and there is a disposition on the part of visitors in the galleries to view the proceedings in their shirt sleeves. A portrait of Thurman taken from the California headquarters, has been conspicuously hung in the gallery to help the red bandanas.

#### BOOK THE OLD ROMAN

into the Vice-Presidency. Among the early arrivals at the hall is a delegation of women who are here to insist upon the incorporation of a plank in the platform in favor of woman suffrage. As delegates come in there is a good deal of talk about the efforts of silver men to have their views reflected in the platform. Gray men still hold on to their Gray hats, and maulin banners. Just before the hour for convening arrived, a floral shield made of red and white roses, and across its front in exuberant letters, appeared the name of P. A. Collins, and above, the word "Massachusetts." There is no cheering as yesterday, as delegates file in in pairs and little groups. Ohio and New York delegates

#### ARE PARTICULARLY TARDY

In getting in, and there are groundless rumors in consequence, that there is a hitch in the Thurman programme which includes a second after his nomination by Tarpey of California, or by General Powell of Ohio.

The first applause of this morning is evoked by the appearance of a Thurman bandana placed upon the banner-pole of the Wisconsin delegation. The orchestra in the gallery calivens the otherwise tedious gathering of the body with music, which as it becomes familiar, provokes an occasional cheer.

#### OPEN.

At 10:22 the convention was called to order by the temporary chairman; prayer was offered by Rev. J. R. Greene, of Missouri.

On motion of Prince, of Massachusetts, a resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the convention to the Colorado delegation for its gift of a silver gavel, and directing that the same be placed in charge of the National committee for the use of all future Democratic conventions.

The chair had laid before the convention the credentials of a delegation from Alaska, and they were referred to the committee on credentials.

T. J. Campbell, of New York, introduced a long preamble and resolutions signed by a large number of prominent Democrats, declaring that the perpetuity of the republic demands the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in all its length and breadth, and that Territorial aggrandizement by foreign powers in America should be discouraged and discount made by every means in the power of the United States. The resolution was referred to the committee without debate.

Mallory, of Florida, offered the following:

Resolved, That the convention hereby approves and endorses the principles of tariff reform, enunciated by President Cleveland, in his first message to the present Congress, and to the policy recommended by him for the practical application of those principles to the administration of government. We give him our unqualified and universal support.

Mention of Cleveland's name was the signal for a round of applause which again broke out as the reading was completed. The resolution was referred to the committee.

Webb, of Alabama, chairman of the committee on credentials, submitted the report of that committee on the Dakota contested case. The committee finds in favor of Steel and Maguire, of the Church faction. The committee also finds in favor of admitting Putney and Garrett as delegates from Alaska. The report was agreed to.

#### PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The chairman called for a report from the committee on organization, and Cassidy, of Pennsylvania, its chairman, reported that it had unanimously agreed upon General Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, for permanent chairman.

The announcement was received with loud applause and cheers.

H. H. Ingersoll, of Tennessee, was recommended as secretary, and one delegate from each State as vice-president and one as assistant secretary.

The committee further recommended that the rules of the previous convention be enforced during the present convention, with the modification that no State shall change its vote for President and Vice-President until the call of States has been completed. The report was agreed to.

#### GENERAL COLLINS

Chairman White then announced that he would appoint chairman Barnum, Roswell Flowers and John O'Day a committee to escort the permanent chairman to the stage. As the committee conducted Collins to the platform, his appearance was greeted with a storm of cheers. When something like quiet had been restored, Chairman White said: "Thinking you for the favor you have extended to me and your indulgence accorded me so far in the proceedings of this great convention I take pleasure in introducing to you our permanent presiding officer, Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts. White then passed the order to Collins the silver gavel presented by the Colorado delegation and retired. There was another burst of applause and when it had subsided Collins said:

#### THE SPEECH.

The chairmanship of the convention, a post so often filled by foremost men of the party, was appreciated by him as a distinction of the highest character. Young men of the nation, he said, had heard more in their time of the clash of arms and the throes of war, than of the principles of government, so it is no wonder the question is asked and scarcely answered, "What difference is there between the two parties?" The speaker replied to the query with a pithy summary of the political creed of Thomas Jefferson, the apostle of Democracy. To this General Collins added the golden economic rule that no more taxes should be levied on the people in any way than is necessary to meet the honest expenses of government. True to these principles the Democratic party had fought successfully our foreign wars, protected our citizens in every clime, compelled the respect of all nations for our flag, added imperial domain to our territory, and insured peace, prosperity and happiness to all the people.

#### FALSE TO THESE PRINCIPLES,

the great Federal, Whig and Know-nothing parties went down never to rise again, and now, here to-day, were representatives of the party that survived all others, the united, triumphant, invincible Democracy, prepared to strike down forever the last surviving foe of the country. The country had been the asylum for all good men from every clime who flee from want and oppression and mean to become Americans. But we invite and welcome only friends to this ground and liege men to the Republic. Our institutions cannot change to meet hostile wishes, nor be so much as sensibly modified, save by peaceful and deliberate action of the mass of our people in accordance with the Constitution or laws of the land, and a man is

#### NOT A TRUE AMERICAN

who, knowing what we are, will, by word or action, experiment or thought, in any way attempt to weaken the foundation of this splendid political structure, the republic of the United States. General Collins warmly, and at length, eulogized the administration of President Cleveland as having triumphantly justified his election. The Democracy now stood upon the edge of another, and perhaps greater, contest, with relation to the electors, than it had held before for a generation—that for responsibility for the great trust of government; no longer critics, but critics. They were confronted by a wily, unscrupulous and despotic foe; there would be no bluff on the record that would not be magnified into a blot, no circumstance not tortured and misrepresented, no disappointment not exaggerated into a revolution, no class or creed it would not be sought to inflame, no passion not attempted to rouse, no fraud that would not be willfully perpetrated; but the appeal of the Democratic party is

#### NOT TO PASSIONS,

or to prejudices, to class or to faction or race, or creed; but to sound common sense, the interest, the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. Upon their stainless record for the last four years, and upon their best efforts, as yet uncompleted, to reduce and equalize the burdens of taxation, the Democrats enter the canvass. General Collins closed by appealing to the patriotic, independent citizens whom, four years ago, forsook their old allegiance and who since that time have loyally sustained the administration, to remember that it is a fatal error to weaken the political organization by which great reforms have been achieved and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries. The Democratic temple is open to all, and if in council they could not agree in all things their motto nevertheless was "In essentials, unity, in non-essentials, liberty, in all things charity."

Collins spoke in a voice sufficiently clear and distinct to be heard in every portion of the hall. He was frequently interrupted with loud applause. At the conclusion of the speech Collins was again loudly and warmly greeted.

The gentlemen selected to represent the various States as vice-presidents then proceeded to take seats upon the platform, while the band played an inspiring air. The chairman stated that he had been informed by the chairman of the committee on resolutions that the committee would be unable to report before 8 o'clock.

Shaw, of Missouri, offered a resolution declaring that taxes, including import duties, should be levied only for the purpose of raising revenue to meet the needs of government administered economically, and that taxes should be on luxuries and not on necessities.

#### THE WOMEN.

The chairman announced that the secretary would read a petition for consideration of the convention. The paper proved to be a request from the woman's convention recently held in Washington, stating that two of its

members had been appointed to make a short talk to the convention on behalf of the women of America. This request was accompanied by a promise that if it were granted by the convention the representation of the women's organization would only occupy the attention of the convention for ten minutes.

It was moved that the women be heard, and it was agreed to.

T. J. Campbell, of New York, presented resolutions as follows, which were adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That this convention take occasion to express its unfeigned sorrow in the serious and dangerous illness of General Phil H. Sheridan, and him whose noble and valiant deeds will ever be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. We extend our sincere sympathy. We earnestly trust that the great soldier, had distinguished patriot will meet with speedy recovery, and that Divine Providence may spare him to this nation for many years to come.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to General Sheridan, as an expression of the heartfelt sentiments of the Democracy of the United States.

#### THE WOMEN'S PLKA.

Mrs. Merriweather, on behalf of the Washington meeting, then mounted the platform and was received with applause. She said she was delighted to ask that this great convention help to make the practice for this nation conform to the principles of universal suffrage. Mrs. Merriweather's voice was not strong to fill enough the hall, and she was frequently interrupted, with cries of "louder," and the band struck up an air before she had concluded, but she remained placidly after her post until her time had expired.

Resolutions were then offered for a recess until 8 o'clock this evening and until 10 o'clock to-morrow, when Pennsylvania moved that the roll of the States and Territories be called, and the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President by placed in nomination, but that no ballot be taken until after the committee on resolutions shall have reported. The resolution was adopted with applause and when Alabama was called, the chairman said: "The State desired to give way to New York. The convention applauded at this announcement, and when the New York delegation presented Daniel Dougherty to make the nomination, the great hall rang with cheers, which were prolonged and grew in volume for nearly a minute until Dougherty mounted the platform, when it was redoubled. As soon as he could be heard, Dougherty said:

#### THE ELOQUENT DOUGHERTY.

I greet you, my countrymen, with fraternal love; in your presence, I bow to the majesty of the people. The sight itself is inspiring, the thought sublime. You come from every State and Territory from every nook and corner of our ocean-bound continent, covering the country. You, as representatives of the people, are to choose a magistrat with power

#### MIGHTIER THAN A MONARCH,

yet checked and controlled by the supreme law of a written constitution. Thus inspired, I ascend the rostrum to name the next President of the United States. New York presents him to the convention, and pledges her electoral vote. Delegations from the thirty States and all the Territories here assembled, without caucus or convention, are ready to simultaneously take up the cry and make the vote unanimous. We are here, not indeed to choose a candidate, but to name the one the people have already chosen. He is the man for the people; his career illustrates the glory of our institutions. Eight years ago, unknown, save in his own locality, he for the last four years has stood in the gaze of the world discharging the most exalted duties that can be conferred on mortal. To-day he is elected to that not of his own choice, but by the

#### MANDATE OF HIS COUNTRYMEN

and with the sanction of Heaven he shall fill the Presidency for four years more. He has met and mastered every question, as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The promises of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address have been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past inspires faith in the future. He is not a hope, he is a realization. Scorning subterfuge, disdaining re-election by concealing his convictions mindful of his oath of office to defend the Constitution, he courageously declares to Congress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme issue is reform, revision, reduction of national taxation; that the Treasury of the United States, glutted with unneeded gold, oppresses the industry, embarrasses business, endangers financial integrity, and breeds extravagance, centralization and corruption; that high taxation, vital for the expenditures of an unparalleled war, is robbing in years of prosperous peace; that the millions that pour into the Treasury come from the hard-earned savings of the American people; that in violation of equality and rights the present tariff has created a privileged class, who, shaping legislation for their personal gain, levy by aid contributions, on

#### THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE

from every man, woman and child in the land; that to lower the tariff is now free trade; it is to reduce the unjust profits of monopolists and bow manufacturers, and allow consumers to retain the rest. The man who asserts that to lower the tariff means free trade, insults intelligence. We brand him as a falsifier. It is further from the right to imperil capital or to disturb enterprises. The aim is to uphold wages and protect the rights of all. This administration has rescued the public domain from would-be barons and

#### CORMORANT CORPORATIONS,

faithless to obligations, and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations. There are no pilferings, there are no jobs under this administration. Public office is a public trust. Integrity stands guard at every post of our vast empire. While the President has been the medium through which has flowed the undying gratitude of the republic for her soldiers, he has not hesitated to withhold his approval from special legislation, when the strictest

inquiry revealed want of truth and justice. Above all section strife, our 600,000 of free men, in the ties of brotherhood, are prospering and happy. These are the achievements of this administration. Under the same

#### ILLUSTRIOUS LEADER,

we are ready to meet our political opponents in high and honorable debate, and stake our triumph on the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people, adhering to the constitution, its every line and letter, remembering that the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. By authority of the Democracy of New York, backed by the Democracy of the entire Union, I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York.

Dougherty's speech was delivered with fine effect, in his best style, and aroused undiminished enthusiasm. When he mentioned the name of Cleveland and referred to his public acts and utterances the convention fairly shouted itself hoarse; delegates mounted chairs and waved hats, their canes and handkerchiefs. The spectators joined in the applause, when the band in the east gallery helped it along with horns and drums, but their blast and noise could scarcely be heard above the general din. As Dougherty finished his impassioned speech, some one in the west gallery tore aside a curtain which had a portrait of Cleveland upon the face of a great picture of the capitol building, revealing to the full gaze of the convention the well known features of the President. This incident aroused the enthusiasm of the convention to fever heat for the first time during the proceedings. The hall was at once filled with cheer upon cheer, and the great body of the people in the auditorium, balcony and galleries, arose and stood shouting at the top of its voice until the din became almost deafening. Hats were thrown in the air,

#### RED BANDANAS WAVED

from a thousand hands, and white, black and gray hats were frantically thrust upon points of canes and waved until the owners became exhausted. Some one on the stage crowned the bust of the President on the left of the chairman with a laurel wreath which was the signal for an even wilder burst of shouts and cheers than before. Although the full band of sixty pieces was in full blast, all this time, not a sound from its triumphs could be heard. The climax of this great scene was reached when the delegates of all States were borne by delegates to the New York standard and grouped around it. At this the enthusiasm was unbounded. Spectators and delegates tore red, white and blue bunting from the pillars and from the face of the balconies waved these improvised banners all over the hall for ten minutes. This great outburst did not cease until everybody was absolutely exhausted. It was exactly twenty-four minutes before the chairman was able to regain control of the convention.

#### THE SECOND.

After the storm had at length been quieted, James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, took the stand to second the nomination of Cleveland. There was, he said, within the broad limits of the great land but one more popular than Grover Cleveland, and that was the queenly woman he had made his wife. (Laughter and long continued applause.) The White House was presided over by the uncrowned queen of our Republic. He (McKenzie) was not going to let Mrs. Cleveland out of this campaign. In hoc signo vinces. (Applause.) At the last convention it was said that Cleveland was loved for the enemies he had made; later it was said he was loved for the rivals he had turned out; still later it was said he was loved for the foes he had vanquished. (Applause.) Kentucky loved him for the fight that was in him and for his splendid racial qualities. He was as game as a Lexington and as speedy as a Tenbreck, (laughter and applause). In his early form he won the Buffalo mayoralty stakes; hands down; later he cantered from post to pole in the New York handicap, winner by 102.000 feet. (Laughter.) He then entered against Florentine Mossie from Maine and won the national race by a neck. He was about to run again and the bulletin board would show an eclipse first, and the rest now here. McKenzie then eulogized Cleveland's administration in a pleasant manner, which secured for him much applause and laughter.

H. D. T. Wiggins, of Georgia, also seconded Cleveland's nomination. He said the great State of Georgia was proud to second the name of Grover Cleveland. Monopoly has said to the South: "You are poor; build up your interests; protection has made us rich, it also makes you rich." Georgia has sent back her answer from a million people: "We say that we do not care to get rich by making the poor of the nation poorer." This convention will be but a ratification meeting, to speak the sentiment of the overgrown people who have already spoken, and we come here to place before the country the already chosen standard bearer, Grover Cleveland. He has reclaimed those pledges of the past, and no new ones are necessary now.

The call of States was then continued, but no response came until Illinois was reached, when W. R. Morrison arose and being recognized by the convention, received enthusiastic greeting. He merely desired to formally second the nomination in behalf of the State of Illinois.

Kansas responded with a written second, commending Cleveland's administration.

Michigan was represented by B. D. Stout, who voiced the sentiments of his delegation in seconding the nomination.

When Missouri was called, there were loud and long continued cries for Vest, but the Senator failed to respond, and when New York was reached a similar compliment was tendered to Fellows, but he likewise declined to make a speech.

W. W. Lightfoot, of Texas, seconded the nomination on behalf of his State, and promised a Democratic majority of 30,000 at the national election.

McKnight, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and to nominate Grover Cleveland for President by acclamation.

The chairman put the question, and there was returned from the convention a thundering chorus. The chairman, therefore, announced that Grover Cleveland, having received the unanimous vote, was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President of the United States. When the nomination of Cleveland was announced by the chairman another scene of wild confusion occurred in the convention, but delegates and spectators were too nearly exhausted to sustain so prolonged a scene as that which followed Dougherty's speech.

Flower, of New York—I have a motion which I will send up. It was:

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns be until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

(Cheers.) (No, no, no.)

The vote was put and a negative followed, and was declared by the chairman.

Mr. Fowler—that was not the resolution I offered. It is written on the other side of the paper.

Chairman—Mr. Flower offers another resolution. It is, that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock this evening. The resolution of Mr. Flower is a double-header, written on each side. It seems the secretary read the wrong one.

Voorhees, of Indiana, moved that the convention take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow. The committee on resolutions would not, he said, report this afternoon, and the convention would have to be here to-morrow morning, and the intervening time would be properly used for securing harmony and success for the Democratic party.

Boughtman, of Maryland, favored the motion and called attention to the fact that a number of the most distinguished members of the convention were absent upon the committee on resolutions.

Hensell, of Pennsylvania, said the committee on resolutions was subordinate to the convention, and could be directed by it. He proposed to move that the committee be instructed to report to this body at a given time. The committee had already been in session nearly twenty-four hours, and if it could not agree within that time it never could agree. If the committee was not ready to bring in a report, let it bring in two.

Voorhees' motion was defeated.

Flower, of New York, moved that when the convention takes a recess, it be to meet to-night at 8 o'clock. The motion was defeated—yeas 387, nays 450.

Voorhees then moved that the convention take a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. There had been no difference existing in the proceedings of the convention up to this time, but now there was a difference of opinion and he thought it in the interest of justice and fair play that a recess should be taken.

White, of California, seconded the motion, stating that he would aid, so as not to prevent the nomination of any candidate, but because the convention must have the platform carefully and deliberately adopted. When the Vice-President was nominated, it would be hard to hold the convention together. He knew gentlemen were anxious to raise their voices for the same man. He was in favor of it, but he thought it better that a recess be taken.

Before the call of the roll of States on Voorhees' motion was completed, it was evident it would have a large majority, and at the suggestion of the chair the convention, by unanimous consent, agreed to suspend the call and agreed to the motion.

The chair at 1:58, announced that the convention stood adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

#### THE PLATFORM.

It was after 1 o'clock this morning when Gorman, of the sub-committee on platform, addressed the committee in relation to the tariff plank, advocating substantially the restoration of the revenue reduction clause in the platform of 1884, and favoring a reduction of internal revenue taxation. Watters n replied eloquently and at considerable length, appealing for an explicit enunciation of the party's position on the tariff on which it could go to the polls free from the stigma of an attempt to straddle this great issue, which, he said, had been justly charged to the platform of 1884. On motion of General Gorman, without action, the sub-committee, at 2 a.m., adjourned to 8:30 o'clock.

It was within a quarter of ten, the time set for the assembling of the convention, before the committee on platform got together to-day. The sub-committee, which had been in conference until after midnight, reported its inability to reach any conclusion, and the committee as a whole seemed locally where they began when they started. The questions confronting the members were whether to refer the matter again to the sub-committee, to fling it out themselves in committee of the whole, or to relegate the whole subject to the act of the convention. It was freely predicted in the corridors outside the committee room that that course would be the upshot and that the convention would have to deal with a majority and a minority report from its committee on platform. At noon the resolutions committee began to debate upon the platform under the ten-minute rule. The temper of the majority is in favor of the reaffirmation of the tariff plank of 1884.

#### THE SCENE.

The Democratic National Convention broke the record for the greatest display of enthusiasm ever witnessed in a similar body. For over twenty consecutive minutes 12,000 people filled the air of the great convention hall with a volume of undiminished cheers, comparable with nothing on earth, perhaps, save the roar of the falls of Niagara. It was on the utterance of these words: "I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York."

The speaker was Daniel Dougherty, of Tammany Hall. With head proudly erect, every fibre of his fine features quivering, every nerve of his noble figure tense, the magnificent voice of the speaker was alternately thrilling the vast audience and holding them spellbound. When at the climax of his eloquence he

named for the first time the man who was uppermost in the thoughts of all, it was needless to utter another word. Dougherty paused for a moment to gaze over the hundreds of frantic, cheering delegates, at the even more frantic thousands of spectators beyond. High above the forest of heads were waving innumerable red bandanas; hats and canes were being pitched into the air, while the cheering was becoming so terrific that a single enthusiast could hear his screech in one overpowering general yell. At this moment the doors of a mammoth picture of the Capitol at Washington, covering the wall far above the platform, and in plain view of the whole convention, were seen to swing back, and the smiling face of President Cleveland beamed out on his admirers. Everybody in the hall seemed beside themselves with excitement. The store bust of the President near the Speaker's stand was crowned with a wreath of green, snatched by almost frenzied hands from among the decorations of the platform. The long-poled State banners among the delegates were being whirled wildly in the air, when suddenly the convention, with a mighty shout, discovered Daniel Dougherty, climbing on a chair in the middle of the New Yorkers on the floor. He was waving aloft an American flag. As if moved by common impulse, the standard bearers of different States passed toward New York, each seeking to reach Dougherty's emblem with their tail staffs, and toss it to the roof. At this the American eagle ornaments on the rilling of the gallery were being taken off, and their outstretched wings, six feet from tip to tip, were flapping with the assistance of the spectators, men and women alike. In mercy to the people, the chairman at length interposed, and after repeated efforts, directed their attention to a tall Kentuckian who stood beside him. This gentleman, Delegate Mackenzie, was to second the nomination of Cleveland, and aroused the convention to renewed outburst almost at the first word, by declaring there was but one Democrat in the country more popular than Cleveland, the queenly woman he has made his wife. Again, the convention was in an uproar. When the speaker gave a brand new title to the leader of the Republicans, "The Floridaentine woman from Maine," Mackenzie moved to now suspend the rules and make the nomination of Cleveland absolutely unanimous. But everybody wished to join in seconding Cleveland and everybody was given a chance. The thing was done with one extraordinary hurrah.

#### FOUR-CORNERED STRUGGLE.

Among other features of the day in convention was a four-cornered struggle between Thurman men, Gray men, tariff reformers, and the protective tariff element. The Thurman delegates were eager to have the nomination for Vice-President made at once, while the enthusiasm was at fever heat. They were reinforced by the tariff reformers, who were incensed at the delay of the committee on platform, and eager to administer a rebuke. The Gray men were using Fabian tactics, and had able allies in the protectionists, Roswell P. Flower, of New York and Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, were the opposing leaders, the latter being regarded as the spokesman of Gray. Though outnumbered many times over, the Phalanx, under Voorhees was making a most determined fight, contesting every inch in a way that threatened to develop ugly feelings. Just when things had a particularly ugly aspect, White, of California, in the forest of the old Roman, poured oil on the troubled waters. The postponement asked for by Voorhees was advocated by White on broad grounds in a manner as magnanimous as it was unexpected. The adjournment was in peace. Many left the hall with dark forebodings what might take place in the platform committee before the convention reassembled, but a great majority of the delegates fell to discussing the matter out from the hall, the exciting details of the proceedings which are presented above.

#### THE COAST DELEGATES.

This was an off day for California and the coast, which sank almost into insignificance compared with the previous day, when they were the centre of attraction. The east monopolized everything to-day, and the coast was not heard from. The representation was rather still in the convention, each man had his work mapped, and they applied themselves industriously to pushing home interests. Free coinage and free ships was the shipboreth that inspired the Pacific delegates, and owing to the late meeting of the committee on resolutions, which lasted until 3 o'clock this morning, the attendance at the opening hour of the convention was very slim. No attempt was made to gain effect by appearing in a body and the delegates struggled one by one. Maurice Schmitt was the first one to take a chair. His usual white attire set off with an immaculate white necktie, was transposed for the time being, as he wore a section of a red bandana encircling his shirtless collar in a true lover's knot. Thurman crooked out all over him, and he spoke Thurman for the first and last choice. Col. Tarpey was not visible at the session, but reporters found him at the headquarters, where he was engaged collecting points for his speech in nomination of Thurman to-morrow. His address will be brief and pointed, and the merits of Judge Thurman will be set forth in epigram, that will present the Roan from Columbus as the strongest in the party to-day. The Coast delegation has already distributed 600 bandanas, and it looks as though they had to supply the entire convention with emblems of their candidate for the place. When Maurice Schmitt took his seat this morning, he was flanked by two monstrous packages, containing bandanas enough to decorate every delegate in the convention. In a few minutes they were all distributed, and clubs began to demand colors to add to their regalia, otherwise to-day's meeting was flat. Thurman leads this evening, and there

Continued on Fifth Page.